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3-WAY MEET ON LEVANT IS REJECTED BY FRANCE

De Gaulle Willing to Submit Issue to 4-Nation Talk Including Soviet Union

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—The peaceful solution of the crisis in the Middle East hit a snag when President Charles de Gaulle indicated that he was not willing to submit the matter to a 3-Power meeting of the United States, Britain and France, according to a Paris report.

He said that he was willing to have a 4-Power conference which will include Russia and suggested that the four Powers negotiate the question of the whole Arab world, and the oil-rich area where the British have the most interest.

Yesterday, De Gaulle's statement on the Levant crisis was upheld by the French press today. Another Paris dispatch said that De Gaulle is now counting on Russian support and while it is by no means a fruitful one, this is the only solution left to him.

Meanwhile, British troops have taken over the police duties in more key towns in Syria. Crowds of Syrians have demonstrated against the French and it is reported that a French sergeant and two soldiers were killed when a military post in the heart of the city was attacked.

De Gaulle said that the British have more than 500,000 forces in the Levant States while France has only 4 or 5,000.

French Troops Evacuating

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—In an atmosphere of prevailing agitation in Levant French troops and their families are being evacuated from Syrian towns under British protection, according to a Damascus dispatch.

It is reported that the French troops have been moving out of Damascus all day today using minor roads to avoid demonstrations. French civilians throughout Syria are likely to be evacuated to a special camp at Beirut.

Meanwhile, the British military commission has started investigations of the alleged shooting of hostages and looting by French troops.

BRITAIN, FRANCE WARNED

Jinnah's Organ Says Grand Mufti Must Not Be Harmed

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—Moslem League President Mohamed Ali Jinnah's newspaper Dawn, continuing to take intense interest in the Middle East events today, warned Britain and France against harming the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Amin El Husseine, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The Grand Mufti who was captured in southern Germany by French troops after being refused asylum in Switzerland is now interned in Paris and it was reported last week that he is to be handed over to the British.

The newspaper Dawn said: "The British Government must realize that the blood of martyrs is not cheap and if they desire to prevent a holocaust for which the Middle East has been preparing, they must immediately secure the release of the Grand Mufti from French hands."

The paper emphasized that it would be a "fatal folly" for the British to brand Amin El Husseine as a war criminal or as a traitor. "It would be the most costly mistake Britain could commit in her relations with the Moslem world," the paper declared.

If the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem has been turned into "a wanderer on the face of the earth," the paper pointed out, for insisting that Britain honor her pledges to the Arabs, any further insult or injury done to him on the part of the British "will explode the Moslem world."

Soong Clarifies Policy

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—T. V. Soong, head of the Chungking delegation to the United Nations Conference, whose appointment as President of the Executive Yuan was confirmed by the Sixth Kuomintang Congress, declared yesterday: "My policy as President of the Executive Yuan will be to continue the same policy as we have been following—that is to work for national unity, national reconstruction and the strengthening of our ties with the other United Nations," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Chungking Kuomintang Accused by Izvestia As Pro-Dictatorship

Domei

MOSCOW, June 3.—Accusation that Chungking's Kuomintang is "trying to retain dictatorship" was made in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia today. "The wish of the democratic circles in China to democratize the country is determinedly opposed by the Kuomintang reactionaries," the paper said. "The Kuomintang policy regarding national unity is opposed to the policy of dividing up the national forces." The Izvestia said that this policy which is liable to provoke a civil war has shown itself especially in the attitude of the members of Kuomintang to the Communist Party and other democratic organizations.

FRENCH 'PLOT' IN SYRIA BARED BY MARDAM BEY

Good Relations Between 2 Nations Ended, Avers Foreign Minister in Verbal Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—On the eve of the Arab League meeting in Cairo, the Syrian Foreign Minister today accused the French of organizing "a plot" in Syria and declared that all good relations between the two countries were now ended, according to a report from Damascus.

Foreign Minister Jamil Mardam Bey was replying in an interview to General De Gaulle's statement in which he had blamed "numerous British agents" for stirring up trouble in Levant.

Mardam Bey today offered full facilities to any international commission which wished to investigate the French claim that the Syrians had attacked French installations, and declared:

"I think that such a commission would find that not a Syrian bullet had been loaded against any French installations."

The Foreign Minister continued, "During the last month, we frequently warned the French there would be trouble if they landed more troops and did all in our power to follow the advice of the British Government to find an amiable solution to our differences with the French. We have documents dated May 20 and 26 proving the French were preparing a plot to cause trouble in Syria. General De Gaulle's statement is obviously intended to cover the French plot.

"French actions recently put an end to any remaining good relations between Syria and France. The French wanted a privileged position in Syria. They now got the privileged position, but not the kind they wanted We will not recognize any traditional right to a privileged position.

Mardam Bey then gave this list of Syrian casualties in Damascus last week: 400 killed, 100 missing and believed killed and 500 wounded.

The Damascus report disclosed that the Council of the Arab League meets tomorrow in Zaafarane Palace in Cairo's southern suburbs to discuss the Levant crisis. What action they can now take is not very clear according to a Reuters correspondent in Cairo.

Peaceful Settlement Hoped

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—Commenting on the Syrian and Lebanese crisis, Moscow commentators said that the Soviet Government is hoping for a peaceful settlement, according to a Moscow report. Meanwhile, an Izvestia correspondent in San Francisco stated that lively discussions were centered around the events in Syria and Lebanon at the United Nations Conference.

Grew Seeks Settlement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 3.—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, declared today that the United States is willing to work with anyone in solving the Levant problem following the Russian announcement urging the end of hostilities in Syria and Lebanon, according to a Washington report.

Greek Navy Said Active

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The Greek Government issued the following statement on June 2, according to a dispatch from Athens: "Greece considers that she has been in a state of war with Japan since the outbreak of war between her allies and Japan. The Greek fleet is participating in the war against Japan to some extent."

CHAOS REIGNS IN FRANCE DESPITE RECENT ELECTION

Swing to Leftists Viewed Merely As Indication of Fear and Protest Among the People

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—A big crowd of former French prisoners of war and deportees in Paris yesterday demonstrated against living conditions since returning home, according to a Paris report. A total of 30,000 demonstrators marched through the streets in good order to hold an indignation meeting in a large hall where they complained about the inadequate food, clothing, living allowances and the black market.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—A recent issue of the Economist writes under the caption, "Election in France" that on April 29 some 23,000,000 French electors had the opportunity of choosing 600,000 municipal councilors for France's 30,000 communes.

The first results of the municipal elections are being generally described in the British press as a "great swing to the left." In the towns, the radicals lost ground to the Communists. In Paris, the Communists secured their most striking success by winning 27 out of the ninety seats on the municipal council. Another six have gone to the front National groups which are very close to the Communists. It is true that the results from the countryside will certainly be much more Conservative, yet when all allowance is made for these divergencies, the evidence suggests strongly that the left wing groups have obtained what they sought.

No Changes Achieved

The revolutionary phase has passed and no fundamental changes were achieved. The chief reason was of course the secrecy of De Gaulle himself who while accepting national and patriotic resistance gave little evidence of accepting its economic and social aspirations. He based his carefully balanced cabinet upon all resisting groups but his closest associates were only drawn from the right wing Christian Democrats. The General's restive conservatism was reinforced by two elements within the resistance itself.

The Communists said that discipline and organization was enough in making an effective political force, but there were committees from the first backing the leader recognized by Moscow, and since the formation of the Franco-Soviet pact they have studiously avoided such "controversial" isms as the nationalization of key industries or adopting drastic financial measures to check inflation and the black market.

On the other hand the genuine radicals in resistance lacked a clear political program and had little sense of political strategy. They were easily tossed out, either returning disconsolately to their old parties or sinking into critical apathy.

Against this background of political stalemate, France has passed through nine uneasy months. The economic situation has been and is still deplorable. At its root is the lack of supplies. It is impossible, short of revolutionary methods, to check either inflation or the black market. The supply position is complicated further by the French Army's absolute priority.

Future Conflict Seen

A very large percentage of everything produced in France—lorries or foot wear—goes to the army. Most of the Frenchmen accept this. Yet some observers are already uneasy about the possible future conflict between the needs of civilian, reconstruction and economic demands which the upkeep of a large modern army must represent. There are signs of uneasiness over the composition of the armed forces and over their role in France's national life to which they are apparently assigned.

It is disconcerting for radical opinion, who are eager for collective security. Reiteration of French greatness is beginning to fall a little. The average Frenchman does not want it to be thought that he "protests too much."

The return of Marshal Petain has brought many submerged fears to the surface. In the administration, part of the Vichy structure remains. In the countryside peasants are voting for men who voted for Petain in 1940. Above all, in the army which has to a great extent the center of De Gaulle's interest, men who served Petain and held high rank and the great majority of the officer corps were loyal to Vichy.

In nine months since the fall of Paris, Vichy which was totally submerged in the flood of liberation has begun to emerge a little, not as a state, not even as an administrative structure, but still as an attitude of mind, as a political tendency.

Desperate Situation Protested

The elections of last Sunday are to a very great extent a protest against the last nine months. The townspeople are voting against the desperate economic conditions, against bread queues, short rations and the ubiquitious black market. Registers are voting against unpurged collaborators, suspected supporters of Petain's Etat Francais, effective Conservatism of the Bourgeoisie. It is wrong to call this a "swing to the left." It is a protest from the left because they fear that the pendulum has begun to swing the other way. Equally the country vote is a protest—against the supposed predominance of the left—but nine months ago in the first weeks of liberation, the countryside was in the mood to respect and not resent the radicalism of the cities. How effective will be this protest from the left? It is weakened by an atmosphere of confusion in which the election has taken place but the chief obstacle is the lack of coherence and unity among the groups which are most critical of De Gaulle's caution and ambiguity. They neither can nor wish to form an alternative administration. The likeliest result is therefore the broadening of the present cabinet including more representations of the left probably of Communists.

De Gaulle may make some concessions in the sphere of economic policy, but any concession is likely to be balanced by the reassurances to the Conservative elements so as to maintain the present equilibrium. It does not seem, therefore, that the elections will influence decisively the present evolution of France. They register fear and protest. But since both are equivocal they are not likely to have any immediate effect.

S. F. MEETING PROLONGED

Not Closing on June 6 But Will Continue for Several Days

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 3.—The United Nations Conference will not close on June 6 but will continue for some days thereafter, President Truman has been advised, according to a Washington report. The White House, however, said that the President will go to San Francisco for the final session whenever it has been definitely decided.

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—The support of "Big-Five" technical experts at the United Nations Conference has been won for the alternative plan for the supply of troops with which the league would suppress aggression, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The alternatives are: firstly, the Australian proposal by which each member country shall work out an arrangement with the Security Council of the world league as to what forces the council may expect from it and secondly, the American plan whereby member nations shall make treaties among themselves on the forces they will provide.

'Road to Tokyo Is Still Long'

Domei

PEKING, June 2.—The bloodstained diary of Flight Lieutenant D. H., who was shot down over the Honan battle front with his P-51, is most interesting in that it is a confession of the difference between the American war objectives and the ideas of the young American officers.

The diary, which may be taken as giving the war outlook of U.S. officers, reads: "How is the war going to turn out? Increasing results are being achieved in the raids against Tokyo. How are the Okinawa war operations as compared to this? Two months have passed already and the losses, mounting to over 30,000, make us despondent. The road to Tokyo is still long. Furthermore they seem to be thinking back home that the war will be over within the next three or four months. Such optimism cannot be entertained by us who are on the China front."

Under the heading "Japan's Special Attack Corps", the young flight officer writes, "Broadcasts back home are saying that the Japanese Special Attack Corps are suicide squads'. They describe the Japanese 'suicide spirit' as being a form of psychology we cannot understand. I cannot believe that our love for the United States is less than the love of the Japanese for their country. Our reasoning power does not allow us to call those who go out knowing that they cannot possibly return alive 'suicide squads'."

Touching on problems concerning Japan, he says, "In the United States they are considering plans for the disposal of Japan, by drawing up the Morgenthau Plan. I believe that such moves will only increase Japan's spirit of resistance and do nothing to bend her. Such things as the Morgenthau Plan are a nuisance to us men on the battle fronts."

Writing on the American war objectives, he says, "I have believed that the American war objective was to preserve Democracy. On viewing the situation within China, however, I cannot but consider what the United States is going to do in regard to the opposition between Chungking and Yenan. Americans are more opposed to Communism than they are toward Nazism. I think it most doubtful as to whether or not the United States can unite the world's Democracy as she thinks."

"Putting it shortly, I may say that China is a fearfully backward country," he continues. "The low state of the people surpasses description. What is going to happen if the meddling propaganda at home makes the people think of China as a paradise. As all the Chinese say, I don't want to throw away my life in such a place as this, even by mistake."

FUNERAL FOR AIR HEROES

Colonel Nakamura and 5 Army Technicians Meet Gallant Death

The joint Army Aviation Headquarters funeral for Colonel Shozo Nakamura and five army technicians, Shigemitsu Nagatomo, Kenji Tsukagoshi, Hajime Kawasaki, Noriyoshi Nagata, and Motohiko Kawashima, all former members of the Asahi Shimbun staff, will be held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple at 3 p.m. on June 7.

Under the supervision of Colonel Nakamura and while engaged in performing important duties with which they were entrusted by the Army, they encountered several enemy planes on July 7, 1943 and met heroic death over the Indian Ocean.

Following confirmation of their deaths in action they were appointed army technicians for the brilliant accomplishments they had achieved.

The plane which was occupied by them and Colonel Nakamura was planned by the Asahi in commemoration of the 2,600th year of the founding of the Empire and completed in the spring of 1942, and was of the same type as the plane which established a new world's record in long distance circling flight some time ago.

U.S. COLONIAL AIMS SEEN

Izvestia Scribe Notes Propaganda Efforts to Gain Pacific Islands

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—American attempts to foster American colonial ambitions in the Pacific are noted by the San Francisco correspondent of the Soviet newspaper Izvestia who asserted that the colonial propaganda which is zealously tied up with the Pacific war by part of the press reflects the views of those circles which "dream of consolidating victories in the Pacific by creating a substantial colonial fund."

"The very theme of the Pacific war is closely tied up with the theme of colonial 'heroics' of the Kipling style," he said. "Beginning with newspapers, magazines and pamphlets destined for the mass reader and especially for the servicemen and ending with speeches by highly-placed politicians everywhere, the idea is emphasized that the Pacific islands must become the possession of the United States." He said that senators, admirals and journalists "preclude the very thought of any other solution of the problem."

The Izvestia correspondent contrasts this propaganda with the views of Owen Lattimore, "outstanding expert of problems of the Orient," and other writers of similar caliber who regret America's lack of a clear-cut postwar policy in Asia.

Lattimore, said the correspondent, believes the United States could have gained much had she opposed the "bankrupt colonial policy of the past" and adopted the policy of "active assistance to the progress and liberation of the peoples of Asia."

Discovers Malaria Injection

A remedial injection for malaria has been discovered by Professor Matsuoka at Keijo Medical College. The injection has been proved so effective that it has been arranged to produce it on a mass production basis at a Keijo factory.

BRITISHERS ENGROSSED IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Cripps Issues Warning Against Anglo-Soviet Clash of Interests in Vote Plea

Special

LISBON, June 3.—The election campaign in Britain got into stride today with Sir Stafford Cripps and other prominent British leaders coming into the arena and the battle is expected to gain intensity from tomorrow when Prime Minister Churchill makes his election broadcast, according to a London dispatch.

Cripps uttered a solemn warning that a clash of interests between Britain and Russia "might lead to a century of antagonism and struggle." Pleading that this must be avoided at all costs he declared that the Labor Party could handle Anglo-Soviet relations better than any other party in the country.

Cripps appealed to all Labor, Socialist, Democratic and Progressive people in Sparkbrook to rally behind him in a grand united campaign "to clear out Amery from public life and win Sparkbrook for the people."

He emphasized, "any suspicions on either side and any lack of understanding will tend to drive both Russia and our country to resort to private schemes of security which will bring us into an inevitable clash of interests. If once we allow ourselves to be drawn into a position of rival spheres of interest, one in the west and another in the east," Cripps warned, "we are risking a century of antagonism and struggle. At all costs we must try to avoid that."

Cripps emphasized that the cost is a "genuine, honest desire to understand and cooperate with the Soviet Union."

Cripps tried hard to point out that any suspicion of Russia in Britain is held only by a few. "I have no doubt whatever—and I should like to convey this assertion to the people of Russia—that the great mass of the ordinary people of this country desire most earnestly and sincerely the fullest friendship and cooperation with Russia," he declared. "If they hear of people who say the contrary they are a few who are frightened of the spread of Russian ideology and alarmed at the effect it might have on their own private interests. They do not represent British opinion."

Eden Reported Ill

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Prime Minister Churchill is temporarily taking charge of the British Foreign Office as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is suffering from duodenal ulcer, it was announced today, according to a London dispatch.

It was announced that Churchill will also lead the House of Commons. Eden's general conditions is reported to be good, but his doctors have ordered him to take at least a two-weeks complete rest, the report said.

FARM BODY FORMED

Central Agricultural Organ Will Boost Production

A central agricultural organ to be known as the Wartime Agricultural Corporation was organized on June 1 by the Central Agricultural Association and the All-Japan Agricultural Economy Association, in order to boost agricultural production.

The Central Agricultural Association and the All-Japan Agricultural Economy Association are scheduled to be absorbed by the new organ.

The whole area of the country has been divided into seven districts, namely the Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Shikoku, Hiroshima, Kyushu, and Tohoku districts. The local branches of the Central Agricultural Association and the All-Japan Agricultural Economy Association, which have been taken over by the organ newly organized, are to be reorganized as branches of the same organ.

Surrender Papers Shown

Special

LISBON, June 3.—The original unconditional surrender documents of Germany will be placed on exhibition at the National Archives Building on June 6, the first anniversary of Dee-day, according to a Washington dispatch. A dozen documents include those signed at Reims and Berlin.

Lengthens Moscow Stay

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 3.—Harry Hopkins, President Truman's special envoy to Moscow, has postponed his departure from the Soviet capital, where he will remain for the time being to discuss new international developments with Soviet officials, a Washington dispatch discloses.

Bloody Battle Raging In Okinawa War Zone Nippon Planes Active

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Backed by fleet bombardment and air bombing, the American forces that broke through the first battle line on the southern part of the main Okinawa island further infiltrated into Japanese positions on June 1, when the fighting line extended from the southern sector of Naha city to the area south of Shuri. Bloody fighting now rages everywhere. With casualties mounting, Imperial Garrison Units are now engaged in furious counter-attacking battles despite the fact that they are facing considerable difficulties. Meanwhile, the Special Attack Air Corps are directing their relentless onslaught against the American task forces around the main Okinawa island.

AMERICAN NAVY REPLACES COMMANDERS IN PACIFIC

Adm. Halsey's Fleet Returns; Spruance, Mitscher, Turner Relieved, Reuters Reports

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The United States fleet under the command of Admiral William Halsey has returned to the Pacific battle and at the same time three United States Navy and Marine Commanders have been relieved for a temporary rest, according to a Reuters dispatch from San Francisco.

Those affected are Vice Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, Commander of the 5th fleet, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher of the carrier task force and Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, Commander of amphibian operations.

Admiral Halsey has taken over the job of Vice Admiral Spruance while Vice Admiral John H. McCain has taken over that of Admiral Mitscher and Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill that of Admiral Turner.

Paper Plan Offensive

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—Four strategic plans for fighting Japan were announced by President Truman today, according to a Washington report.

"In the military operation against Japan there are the following four strategic plans," announced the President.

"1. To isolate Japanese troops at their respective present positions and to smash them separately.

"2. To concentrate overwhelming fighting strength against offensive objectives.

"3. To assure victory by concentrating warships, transports, planes, artillery pieces and all other arms in the largest possible quantity, and by reducing the loss of human life to the minimum.

"4. To give the enemy no time to adjust his structure, by mobilizing the maximum land, sea and air forces, and increasing constant and tormenting oppression on the Japanese forces.

"But the above-mentioned strategic plans are still only in the paper plan stage and have not yet been put into effect. For instance, the Japanese troops in China and Manchoukuo have not yet been isolated or fixed to the respective positions. Then, because of the peculiar difficult situation concerning the European war and the Pacific, we are unable to concentrate sufficient warships, planes and other war materials in the Pacific area. Moreover, the pressure on Japan Proper has not yet been sufficiently increased so as to make it impossible for the Japanese troops to adjust their structure to meet out next offensive. Of course, it is a fact that since we turned to the offensive in the Solomons, we have gained great war results. Yet, in the meanwhile we have been able to use the abovementioned strategic plans only in the Marshal and Hollandia operations, in which almost the entire sea and air forces that could be utilized were mobilized to cooperate with the land forces. Against Japan, the United States is intending to mobilize 3,500,000 men of the air forces, and that will be double the American air strength mobilized in Europe for the destruction of the German air strength. In addition, about 3,000,000 in naval strength will be also mobilized. With the progress of the war situation, naturally, the damage to our navy will be increased, but the United States will supplement the losses with more new ships than those lost."

KOBAYASHI FIGHTER UNIT GRANTED HIGHEST HONOR

His Majesty Informed of Feat Accounting for 178 Raiders In 6 Months

A citation granted to the Kobayashi Fighter Unit of the Anti-Air Raid Corps which guarded the skies over Japan Proper by bringing down and damaging a total of 178 enemy planes during the last half a year, has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

The citation which had been granted previously to the Kobayashi Fighter Unit follows:

CITATION

The Kobayashi Fighter Unit.

The above under the command of Captain Teruhiko Kobayashi continued strenuous training day and night in order to increase the fighting morale of the men attached to the Unit. When the skies over Japan Proper were trespassed by the enemy air force, the same Unit obtained outstanding results by engaging the raiders in furious attacks. Captain Kobayashi at the head of his Unit always manifested the true mettle of Japanese fighting men. On January 27 of this year, he downed one enemy B-29 by ramming action, and furthermore, bailed out safely by parachute.

Commanded by the gallant leader, the men attached to the Unit carried out ramming action in 17 occasions during the last half a year and brought down 73 B-29's 10 F6F's, one SB2C and damaged 92 B-29's and two F6F's bringing the total of enemy aircraft downed or damaged to 178.

The Kobayashi Fighter Unit was able to accomplish such meritorious feats thanks to the excellent leadership of the commander and perfect cooperation among the men. Their services in guarding the skies over Japan Proper deserve high commendation, wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

May 15, 1945

Gen Sugiyama,
Commander of the General
Army Headquarters for
Japan Proper.

LANDING ACTION DESCRIBED

Enemy Sources Reveal Attack by Giretsu Air-Borne Corps

Domei

ZURICH, June 2.—The significant and thrilling scene enacted at the American air base on the main Okinawa Island at the moment when Japanese Air-borne Units landed there, is described by a Herald Tribune special dispatch from Okinawa dated May 26 as follows, according to a Paris dispatch:

"On the night of May 25 Japanese Air-Borne Units suddenly landed on the American airfield on the main Okinawa Island. Several hundreds of aircraft were parked on the runway at the time, and the Japanese Air-Borne Units aboard double-engined bombers landed among these. According to Lieutenant Colonel Smith, some 12 or 13 Japanese soldiers were on board each bomber. They were all armed with hand grenades, various kinds of flame throwers and explosives, and also carried with them food supplies sufficient for several days.

"A Japanese bomber landed amid American transports and fighter planes. 15 Japanese soldiers quickly hopped out of the plane. An American officer who was then at the control tower fired at and killed a Japanese who was rushing toward the tower, but he himself was shot through the chest and succumbed.

"Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units in concert with the Air-Borne Units furiously bombed the American airfield that night. Lasting eight hours, it was the longest and most concentrated bombing by Japanese Air Units since the start of the Okinawa operations.

Soviet Technicians for Yenan

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 2.—A party of 20 Soviet technicians arrived at Yenan today, according to information reaching here.

The party was dispatched for the purpose of giving technical guidance to the Yenan army and also for systematising agriculture and manufacturing industry in Kiangsi Province. It is believed that the Soviet technicians will take prominent part in military and economic affairs of Northwestern China as technical advisers to the Yenan government.

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Crisis in the Levant

Active fighting between the Syrians and the French military forces which broke out a few days ago indicate that the climax has come in the crisis in the Levant. Although the armed clash has now been brought to a state of suspension, the crisis is obviously by no means over. In fact the solution of the problem seems to have become more remote than ever.

For some time the events have been developing inexorably toward this impasse. When Syria and Lebanon, abetted by Britain declared their independence in 1941, the French at that time were in no position to offer any effective opposition. But in their hearts the French never at any time reconciled themselves to the loss of the mandatory powers which they had held over these countries. Hence, now with the partial restoration of French power under the Provisional Government of President De Gaulle, France has started to move to reassert her claim to a special position in these countries.

The legal claim of France is subject to considerable confusion. At the time when Syria and Lebanon declared their independence, General Georges Catroux, the "Free French" commander-in-chief, took a part in these proceedings in the name of the Allies. But the present Provisional Government of France has persistently refused to acquiesce formally in the termination of the French mandate over these countries despite the fact that fourteen nations have officially recognized the independence of Syria and Lebanon. Now France is pressing for the establishment of special French cultural, economic, and politico-military rights in these countries as a price for the recognition of their "independence". But inasmuch as it is patent that these French conditions would completely negate true independence, Syria and Lebanon have been trying to negotiate for a modification of these terms.

But suddenly in the midst of these negotiations, about two weeks ago, the French moved in reinforcements to their garrison in Syria, whereupon Syria and Lebanon refused to continue the negotiations under such conditions of military duress. Amidst the tension which followed, open clashes broke out between the Syrians and the French military forces, in the course of which the French subjected the city of Damascus to heavy artillery bombardment with great loss of life. Only the drastic threat of intervention on the part of Britain has now caused the French to restrain their military action, but the situation remains as deadlocked as ever.

The problem is complicated by the fact that the issue does not lie between France and the two Levantine countries alone, as the threat of intervention by Britain dramatically indicates. Even if the issue were confined to the parties directly concerned, the solution would be difficult enough in view of France's past record of oppressive harshness and of the virulent nationalism which has been developing in Syria and Lebanon. But the interests of various other peoples are vitally, if indirectly, involved.

In the first place stands the attitude of the Arab peoples. Inspired by the same ardent nationalistic fervor as the Syrians and the Lebanese, all the kindred peoples of the neighboring Arab nations are explosively resentful of any intimidation which threatens the liberties of any one of their number. They fear that if any one of their number should succumb to the pressure of a foreign Power the turn of any of the others may come next, and they are thus fiercely determined to support the stand of Syria and Lebannon in their resistance against France. The recently formed Arab League is studying concrete official measures to be taken in view of this situation, while popular Arab sentiment has already expressed itself in turbulent sympathy strikes and other acts of violence.

Among the Great Powers, Britain is most vitally concerned. The importance of the Near and Middle East to Britain, both as a link in the essential lifeline of her empire and as a field of direct economic exploitation, requires no elaboration. To safeguard her interests in these regards, Britain needs to maintain her predominant influence in this region simultaneously against the surging force of Arab nationalism, against the disturbing intrusion of French imperialism, and against the potential advance of Soviet power. Britain is trying to guard against all three of these forces by playing them against each other, which has led her into some complex and paradoxical actions.

It was in order to rid the area of the unwelcome presence of French influence that Britain encouraged Syria and Lebanon to declare their independence in the first place, and there is no doubt that Britain is at present covertly supporting the stand of these countries against France. It was in order to buttress the position of these countries against France as well as to consolidate the entire Middle East against the possible infiltration of Soviet influence that Britain encouraged the formation of the Arab League led by Arab leaders who were inclined to be friendly toward the British.

But while she has thus encouraged the rise of a strong Arab nationalism directed against France and the Soviet Union, Britain does not want this Arab nationalism to become so strong as to get out of her control and to vent itself indiscriminately against all foreign imperialisms including her own. Hence she regards with intense displeasure the provocative attitude of France which threatens to incite Arab nationalism into an uncontrollably violent movement which would plunge the whole region into an instability such as would endanger all European, including British, interests in the Middle East.

At the same time Britain has been reluctant to take too open an attitude of hostility toward the French policy out of consideration of the necessity of cooperating with France in the establishment of the postwar order in Europe. France, realizing the weakness of the British position in western Europe, has been utilizing her own nuisance value not only in the Levant but elsewhere, as at the San Francisco Conference, to blackmail Britain into according France a more advantageous status in world politics than her actual present power warrants.

After balancing all the divergently-pulling factors, however, Britain has apparently decided that the point has been reached where France must be restrained at all costs. Hence the British warning a few days ago that Britain would be forced to intervene in the Levant if France did not moderate her attitude. The effect has been the suspension of active military measures on the part of the French against the Syrians, but there is no indication that any formula for the solution of the deadlocked problem is anywhere in sight.

With the United States, obviously irked by the nuisance which France has been making of herself in European politics as well as in the Middle East, showing a marked inclination to support the British attitude while at the same time harboring latent ambitions of her own toward imperialistic activities in the Middle East; and with the Soviet Union sententiously urging a settlement by "peaceful means", which indicates an active interest on her part, the already complex problem of power politics in the Near and Middle East is full of possibilities of further difficulties. Certain it is that the crisis in the Levant has just entered into the beginning of its period of climax.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Conflicting Contentions Crop Up One After Another

The London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter telegraphs on May 19, as follows:

The solution of inter-Allied political questions is now the most important since military unity between the great powers has fulfilled its task in Europe. This is considered to be the meaning of the foreign political part of Churchill's speech on Sunday.

Some observers consider his speech was a warning to the Soviet that the time of western Allied concessions is now over. It is evident that no decision about the new election yet has been taken, but it is considered that his speech clearly said that Churchill is determined to remain as Premier. Most Conservatives are said to wish a quick election, but Churchill is said to wish a postponement until this autumn. A definite decision about the coming election must be taken before the annual Labor Congress, which starts on May 21. There is no information about the Polish question. It is the most serious inter-Allied problem. The Anglo-American agreement regarding this question seems, however, quite confirmed.

The contact between Eden and Stettinius at San Francisco has on the whole deepened the cooperation between the two Western Allies. They are now waiting the Russian step.

The Manchester Guardian writes that Churchill's words regarding promises which must be fulfilled must be seen against a background where one sees one country after another being hermetically isolated from Western Europe with peculiar experiments regarding governments, justice and propaganda, carried out in an alarming obscurity. What one means and points out is that information about future cooperation between the victorious powers and about its possibilities must be given in the nearest future. It seems probable that the British Government will in the near future officially proclaim the policy of administrative methods etc., which will be applied to the British zone in Germany. There will, probably, be no proclamation about the coordinated policy of the great powers in Germany before a conference has taken place between Churchill, Truman and Stalin, which is considered to be more necessary.

Regarding Trieste and the future of Dodecanese, British policy is that respective districts should be kept under Allied military occupation until the territorial position of districts can be decided at a peace conference. The Western Allies' principle is very strong regarding the decision of territories at a peace conference. It is evident that cooperation between the great powers already has reached a period of trials. In some quarters, this is considered alarming, but in other quarters, one declares that the sooner they are openly brought out the more quickly can the differences be overcome.

The Stockholms Tidningen on May 19, publishes a telegram from London as follows:

The whole press today, after a week of victory, has a serious tone. Disquieting reports arrived about the conditions in different places both from Europe and San Francisco. The development in Austria is getting sharper as borders between different occupation zones were not fixed beforehand and meanwhile, the Yugoslavians are here making advances of the same kind as in Trieste.

Tito's representatives claim the Austrian Province of Kaernten. When the Tito forces and the British forces of the 8th Army met the British were surprised because of the actions of Tito's forces. They went round in fighting groups well armed and claimed strategical points for the occupation.

The Bulgarians have at the same time occupied Wolfsburg. The whole situation in Austria, northeast of the Italian frontier is confused. Political circles consider it a serious mistake that one had not made arrangements about occupation zones beforehand. Hasty negotiations are going on in Moscow, London, Washington and Belgrade. At the same time, there are pessimistic reports from San Francisco, where the conference is said to be ending in confusion on account of lack of strong leadership and on account of the departure of most of the prominent delegates from the conference. A quick conference between the Big Three or Four is most necessary because the French also seem to be disposed to take one-sided actions and especially because the Polish question is not solved.

It is telegraphed from Turkey to the Daily Mail that the Russians will probably claim not only a new agreement about the Dardanelles, but also a port on the Black Sea from Turkey and frontier regulation in the Caucasus.

Regarding the occupation of Germany, strong united agreements are claimed.

The London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reports on May 18 that the Daily Worker, alone, criticized Churchill's first postwar speech saying that Churchill recognized only dangers and obstacles, but not the Democratic spirits, victories nor alliances, and that his words concerning the USSR lacked the warmth of former days when he used to speak of Russia's glorious deeds. Other rightist and leftist papers unanimously support the Premier.

The Manchester Guardian considers that "peculiar administrative justice and propaganda experiments are taking place in an unhealthy silence in areas hermetically sealed off from the west" as the keypoint of the address.

The Daily Mail is of the opinion that many words had "deep significance".

The Washington correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reports that it seems possible that the Tripartite meeting will be held near Berlin.

The London correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reports that as soon as Eden returns from Washington, negotiations will be undertaken on the Tripartite meeting's time and place.

The Polish question now is so complicated that the Anglo-Americans' opinion of a normal diplomatic solution seems impossible. The three parties have to discuss the Polish question, Germany's occupation, control of war criminals, punishment of leaders, Austria's future provisional government and probably also the Trieste problem, which is becoming increasingly serious.

Informed circles state that in Belgrade negotiations between Tito and Alexander's Deputy on Trieste, hitherto, had not reached any result. Tito stubbornly claims Trieste for Yugoslavia and refused to evacuate Trieste. Tito stressed that Yugoslav troops had entered Trieste.

The Anglo-Americans, hitherto, replied that the distribution of occupation troops was a matter within the Supreme Commander's competence, that is Alexander's. Therefore, it is inconsequential which army entered Trieste first. The Anglo-Americans jointly stress that the military authorities have to follow a certain plan and cannot let local incidents decide the occupation force distribution. The Anglo-Americans vigorously oppose Tito's effort to incorporate Trieste into Yugoslavia, reminding him of the principle that territorial changes have to be postponed until the peace conference, and cannot be effected without consulting the peoples concerned.

Competent circles in London stress that ignoring this principle would mean abandoning principles for which the Allies have fought.

The Basler Nachrichten's correspondent reports that Truman and Churchill have confirmed that a new Tripartite meeting is being planned. Truman clearly indicated that De Gaulle will not be invited. Poland, Austria, Trieste and Germany will be discussed.

It may be recalled that The Daily Herald stressed several times already that a tripartite meeting system should be replaced by more solid and complete system of inter-Allied consultation, since the Tripartite chiefs can't be expected to solve all the pending problems during two to three days of conference.

The Daily Herald's thesis is surely advantageous, even if Tripartite meetings are necessary to outline the policy.

At every Tripartite meeting the press has been flooded with photographs showing smiling participants, friendly banquets where members exchanged toasts, while communiques reported a complete agreement.

Despite all that, every meeting was followed by an alarming discovery that in vital questions such harmony did not exist. The Russians and the Anglo-Americans have even interpreted the Yalta formula differently.

The Daily Herald concluded that Tripartite meetings are necessary and new meetings are desirable for different reasons. However, these occasional meetings cannot replace the system of rapid daily consultations between the principally interested powers. Existing differences concerning Poland, Austria and Trieste are sufficiently known. It is however known that differences in opinion also exist concerning Germany's future.

According to the Manchester Guardian's diplomatic correspondent a Bavarian Government has been created in Switzerland, only awaiting a signal to begin functioning in Bavaria.

U.S. War Obstacles Noted

Enemies of Japan must go through three very difficult experiences before they will be able to effect a landing on Japan, the noted Soviet military commentator, Turchenoff, pointed out in his open lecture meeting on the Pacific war situation in Moscow on May 29, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Mainichi dated May 31. He mentioned first that the American supply line will be stretched to the longest extent. Second, Mr. Turchenoff emphasized the supreme virile fighting spirit of the Japanese warriors. Last but not least, he said that the Americans lack a proper base near enough to Japan for carrying out a large-scale landing operation.

THE KOREAN EXPEDITION

Historical Basis of East Asia's Construction

By IKUJIRO WATANABE

(Continued From Yesterday)

Saigo persistently asked for his selection as the special envoy not because he wished to monopolize the success of the Korean expedition, nor because of his wishes to find a proper place to die. He did so in order not to leave any stone unturned prior to the commencement of the Korean expedition. It was his intention to visit Chosen all by himself, with no suite or bodyguards, call on the high officials of Korea and discuss with them the pending problems from all points of view. If the Korean officials refused to listen to Japan's request, assailed Saigo and rose in arms against Japan, we might for the first time find ourselves in a position to send a punitive force to that country.

On the contrary, if we laid the blame on Chosen without going through the necessary procedures to prevent the catastrophe, no people could tell which party was in the wrong and which in the right, and neither the Japanese nor the Koreans could see why they had to fight each other. Therefore, he would visit Chosen in person and take up diplomatic negotiations with the high officials of that country and do his very best to prevent the catastrophe.

It can thus be seen that Saigo's opinion concerning the Korean expedition was practically identical with that of Kido. Only, Saigo was more practical and complete than Kido in method, preparation, and arrangement. Saigo, like most natives of Satsuma, patiently awaited a good chance to achieve his cherished purpose, while carefully preparing himself for the anticipated event. Besides, he never lost sight of the true relations of sovereign and subjects in carrying out any plan of importance. In the civil war, prior to the Restoration, Satsuma men always observed the relations between sovereign and subjects. Now, with the Korean expedition before him, Saigo tried to follow the same policy.

Saigo's scheme, however, was defeated by Toshimichi Okubo who was also a leader of the Satsuma clan. Till then, Saigo and Okubo had entertained identical views on all matters of national importance. But, on the pending Korean question, they came to be pitted against each other. There was no compromising between the two Satsuma men, each absolutely confident that his opinion was right.

Here I cannot go into details of the clashing opinions of the two men, but, briefly, I believe that they differed in their measurement of Japan's national power and in their estimation of the circumstances under which Japan stood at that time. Moreover, they both had their own plans to bring about Japan's national prosperity and expansion. They firmly believed that their own plans of national construction were the best of all. Neither of them could reconsider the question in view.

From a historical point of view, however, the situation is very clear in our eyes. Saigo retired from the service of the government with his proposal refused; and his far-sighted plan has become a matter of the past. His opinion, like that of Nobuhiro Sato and Shoin Yoshida was deep-rooted in the idea of the Japanese race and entertained something that was quite up to the historial and geographical requirements assuring Japan's national development. Saigo's opinion, therefore, has not been entirely forgotten. The Japanese people, on different occasions of national importance, have always been reminded of his far-sighted view and have done their best for the attainment of the lofty purpose cherished by him.

In August, 1943, the Korean problem was satisfactorily settled, with the amalgamation of Japan and Korea as a natural result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The eastern invasion by the Anglo-Americans after the First Great War, however, has rendered it necessary for Japan to exercise her efforts once more for the solution and settlement of important problems of East Asia, and she is now precipitating the construction of Greater East Asia.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERED NOT CERTAIN

Despite Veto Right Big Powers Are Free to Do as They Please, Thus Invalidating Yalta Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—Michael Foot writes in the Daily Herald on May 15 as follows:

Veto power over the action to be taken by the new organization was vested in the big five on the Security Council, the effective body of the new organization.

What was not properly understood at Yalta and what has become increasingly evident as the conference proceeds is that the veto is going to be applicable to much else besides military action.

For after Yalta and in San Francisco it has been discovered that the veto may also apply in certain cases to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

When a great power is a party to a dispute it may not vote on the inquiries and recommendations suggested by the Security Council prior to the physical action; thus, in this instance the veto power of the state concerned could not be exercised in a peaceful phase of the Security Council's activities.

On the other hand, even in his peaceful phase, the vote of the other four powers is required for a decision; each retains its veto power.

Moreover, in a dispute in which one of the great powers is involved any of the great powers would have the capacity to prevent the decisions taken to clear it up by peaceful means or to prevent assistance being given to the victim of aggression if the war should be actually started.

Such was the Yalta decision. Whether this arrangement was intended is a matter of argument.

Britain questions this interpretation and Eden hoped for an amendment which would remove the operation of the veto altogether from the phase of peaceful settlement. However, the Americans and Russians appeared to have agreed that Yalta meant precisely this and it is doubtful whether they will be willing to correct the situation by the amendment.

Meanwhile, several smaller nations led by the Australians regard the Yalta arrangement as non-sensical and have been pressing for revision since the conference's opening.

How formidable is their case may be seen by citing a few hypothetical cases. Suppose Bulgaria were to be involved in a quarrel with Greece, and suppose Russia favored the Bulgarian view and Britain attempted to favor the Greek view.

Either Britain or Russia could stop the inquiry into the dispute and if war broke out either Britain or Russia could prevent the victim of aggression receiving aid under the charter of the new organization.

Or suppose again that a great power is involved in the dispute and the great powers, B-C-D and E met together with their colleagues on the Security Council to inquire into the matter. Great power B, friend of A, and perhaps recipient of certain favors from A in return for intervention could forbid by its veto any inquiry or action into the dispute.

Thus, it would be possible for disputes in the world threatening and actually involving war with one or two powers forbidding the Security Council to take cognizance of them.

Some of the smaller nations—Australia for instance—who are required under the new organization to put their resources at the disposal of the Security Council, fear that the situation might arise where they were attacked but where the veto of one great power, not even interested in the dispute, might withhold from them aid of the world organization.

In short, if the five always do not act together the new world constitution might become a scheme not for pledging assistance to go to the victim of aggression and thus helping to forestall it but for making refusal to assist the victim regular and legitimate.

Under his constitution the British government could refuse to give aid to China, Abyssinia, and Spain without violating one clause in its international contract.

The Baldwin and Chamberlain governments which betrayed China, Abyssinia, Spain and Czechoslovakia at least had to break their international covenant to execute their policies of appeasement.

Under the present constitution, even with amendments adopted or likely to be adopted, appeasement might be legalized.

FOOD SUPPLY ASSURED

No Cause for Uneasiness Felt Despite Raids on Metropolis

In spite of the wide scale raids recently on the metropolis and Yokohama there is no cause for uneasiness as far as food is concerned thanks to the government's measures for conserving staple food products, storing subsidiary food at various places and setting up terminal ration organs.

In regard to food measures under raids, an emergency food policy was decided upon in September 1941 and since then the Government has been storing important articles of diet. Besides rice such foodstuffs as dried bread, dried noodles and subsidiary food such as canned goods, takuan, umeboshi, miso, soy sauce, dried bonito, condensed milk for babies and other things have been stocked up. Fortunately most of the places where these reserve foodstuffs were stored escaped the recent raid so that air raid victims need feel no anxiety as to the supply of food.

The export of grains from Chosen and Manchoukuo and increased production of wheat and potatoes are being undertaken. The government assures an absolute supply of food to raid victims and even under raids the delivery of rice to the metropolis is progressing smoothly.

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